

is that of a monkey. Manouvrier thinks that the skull might belong to a race of pigmies; from the small size of the internal cavity the intelligence must have been low; or it might have been the skull of an enormous gibbon with an intelligence greatly in advance of all existing apes. This is the view favoured by the finder of the bones.

Upon one feature Manouvrier lays special stress, an elevation of the under and posterior part of the parietal region stretching behind to the superior occipital crest, and in front to the submastoid. This formation is found in the anthropoid apes; most marked in the male gorilla, it serves for the attachment of the muscles of the neck. He does not think that the femur and the tooth belie either hypothesis. Most of the anthropologists cited believe the tooth to be that of a monkey. Dr. Rud. Martin alone holds the tooth to be certainly human, but thinks that it belonged to a younger animal than the skull. He thinks that both the femur and the skull belong to a human type. Along with other anthropologists he shares in the doubts whether M. Dubois' method to determine the cranial capacity from the incomplete skull be trustworthy. Professor Krause thinks that the skull might be that of a large *hylobates* or gibbon. He thinks the femur to be human. Professor Rud. Virchow observes that it is a question whether the fossils were found in pleistocene or the newest tertiary deposits of the pleiocene. The femur might belong to a gigantic gibbon, but is more probably human. The learned pathologist believes the swelling on the bone to be the result of *ostitis*. This would imply a severe illness requiring some care to obtain recovery. On this account he is disposed to think that the owner of the femur belonged to the human family. Virchow points out an important difference between the Java and the Neanderthal skull in the solid ridges round the orbits which are wanting in the latter, but are observable in some crania of apes.

One thing is plain, that there are great diversities of opinion amongst the able anthropologists about the nature of M. Dubois' find. Supposing it to be the remains of an animal never before studied, we might naturally expect peculiarities which naturalists had never before observed in connection.

Head Measurements.

Dr. A. G. Roshdestwenski, of Moscow, has made many careful measurements of the head in 1,600 Russians. He

finds that the relative as well as the absolute size of the head depends upon the growth of the body. This is true of both sexes. The absolute size of the head is greater in big people; the relative size is less. Men attain the maximum size of the cranium earlier than women, men reaching the full size at 20 years, women five years later. This seems a novel result.

Height of Recruits in Sweden.

In a paper on the height of the young men fit for military service in Sweden (Heft 4), Dr. J. Vilh Hultkranz claims that the Swedes are about the same height as the Norwegians. The average height of the young men fitted for military service has increased by about five millimetres between 1887 and 1894. Similar observations have been made in Norway. From recent measurements it appears that the Bosnians rank with the Scandinavians and Scottish as the tallest peoples in Europe.

New Periodical on Education.

We have received the first number of the *Kinderfehler*, a journal for Pedagogic Pathology and Therapeutics, which is published with promises of support from many well-known writers. The acting editor is J. Trüper, Superintendent of the Training Institution at Sophienshöhe, near Jena. The number has 35 pages; the principal articles are "A Group of Children affected by Moral Degeneration," by F. Kölle, of Zurich; "On the Care of Abnormal Children in the United States," by W. S. Monroe, Stanford University, California; and "On the Matricide Coombes," by the Rev. W. D. Morrison. There are interesting reports upon the psychology of children and similar subjects from the literature of Italy, by Paola Lombroso, and from that of France by Lucien Arréat. This promises to be a useful periodical. It will come out in six numbers during the year. It is published at Langensalza, and costs 3 marks.

Progressive General Paralysis. By Professor KRAFFT-EBING.
P. 108. Price 2s. 9d. Published by Hölder, Vienna, 1894.

Any clinical treatise by Professor Krafft-Ebing is certain to be worthy of careful study, and the above is no exception to this general statement. In it he gives a clear and concise